

form with alfalfa; and that the Formula 200 consisted of tablets containing approximately 5 grains each of glutamic acid hydrochloride and a proteolytic enzyme coated with a mixture containing calcium carbonate.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in the labeling regarding their efficacy in the treatment of the following conditions: (Formula 80) sinusitis, nasal disorders, tonsillitis, otitis, pyorrhea, gingivitis, angina, stomatitis, vulvar eczema, vulvitis, Trichomonas infestation, cervicitis, cervical ulcer, erosion, pruritus ani, fissure in ano, ulcer, skin diseases, athlete's foot, impetigo, boils, carbuncles, acne vulgaris, herpes zoster, herpes labialis, anemia, high blood pressure, rhinitis, rhinopharyngitis, hypertension, auto-intoxication, severe, suppurating wounds, kidney abscesses, pus in the lung cavity, ruptured appendix, peritonitis, denuded areas where skin graft is indicated, and leukorrhea; (Formula 81) anemia, high blood pressure, disorders of the circulatory system, vitamin and mineral deficiencies, hypertension, cardiovascular conditions, toxic conditions, impaired cellular respiration, and infections; (Formula 200) anemia, malnutrition, gastric carcinoma, chronic gastritis, pellagra, scurvy, sprue, gallbladder disease, myxedema, nephritis, diabetes mellitus, Addison's disease, tuberculosis, arteriosclerosis, hyposthenic neurosis, hyperthyroidism, arthritis, and other conditions of gastric origin, colitis, diarrhea, various endocrine dysfunctions, degenerative lesions of heart, liver, kidneys, and blood vessels, high blood pressure, toxic reactions and allergies, and vitamin and mineral deficiencies.

On July 12, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1383. Misbranding of Dr. Stover's Golden Oil. U. S. v. 67 Bottles of Dr. Stover's Golden Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12503. Sample No. 28868-F.)

On or about June 19, 1944, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 67 bottles, each containing 6 fluid ounces, of the above-named product at Orlando, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 3 and May 6, 1944, by the Planet Products Co., from Detroit, Mich.

Analysis of a sample disclosed that the article consisted essentially of mineral oil, small amounts of camphor, oil of mustard, oil of eucalyptus, and oil of thyme.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements on its label and in an accompanying circular regarding its efficacy in the treatment of arthritis, rheumatism, neuritis, chest colds, sore throat, croup, crippled bodies, legs, and arms, twisted hands and fingers, shortened muscles, swollen joints, and tense and tired nerves.

On August 17, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1384. Misbranding of Colusa Natural Oil and Colusa Natural Oil Capsules. U. S. v. 14 Bottles and 3 Bottles of Colusa Natural Oil and 58 Circulars (and 54 other seizure actions against Colusa Natural Oil and Colusa Natural Oil Capsules and circulars). Default decrees of condemnation. Portion of products ordered delivered to the Food and Drug Administration; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 12717, 13127, 13308, 13334, 13369, 14724, 14725, 14727 to 14729, incl., 14732 to 14735, incl., 14737 to 14739, incl., 14741 to 14744, incl., 14754, 14765 to 14767, incl., 14777, 14788, 14796, 14805, 14806, 14810, 14814, 14817, 14818, 14823, 14845, 14912, 14923 to 14925, incl., 14941, 14942, 14952, 14959, 15003, 15017, 15162, 15175, 15229, 15424, 15477, 15664, 15815, 15833, 15925. Sample Nos. 3842-F, 3843-F, 26669-F, 26701-F, 61810-F, 61811-F, 61971-F, 63350-F, 63351-F, 63790-F, 64096-F, 64097-F, 64217-F, 64218-F, 64223-F to 64232-F, incl., 68193-F, 68194-F, 68573-F, 68574-F, 71048-F, 71565-F, 74564-F, 74565-F, 74772-F, 74773-F, 75785-F to 75787-F, incl., 78164-F, 78165-F, 79777-F, 81279-F, 81280-F, 81712-F, 81713-F, 82890-F, 82891-F, 82897-F, 82898-F, 83038-F, 83039-F, 83805-F to 83810-F, incl., 83857-F, 83858-F, 83883-F, 85277-F, 85280-F, 87582-F, 87583-F, 87755-F, 87756-F, 87824-F to 87826-F, incl., 87830-F, 87831-F, 87835-F, 87836-F, 87926-F, 87927-F, 88523-F, 88524-F, 90077-F, 90078-F, 90813-F, 90814-F, 92039-F, 92040-F, 92390-F, 92391-F, 96884-F, 901-H, 5887-H, 11617-H to 11620-H, incl., 13507-H, 13509-H, 13510-H, 13520-H, 13706-H, 13707-H, 22336-H, 22337-H, 22449-H, 22812-H, 22813-H, 24133-H.)

Between June 24, 1944, and April 18, 1945, there were filed in the appropriate Federal District Courts 55 libels against a total of 1,756 2-ounce bottles and 382 4-ounce bottles of Colusa Natural Oil, and 706 100-capsule boxes and 264 200-capsule boxes of Colusa Natural Oil Capsules, including quantities of circulars headed "Colusa Remedy Co. Field Headquarters Williams, California."

It was alleged in the libels that the drugs and the circulars were located at the following places: Oregon City, Portland, Salem, Albany, and Medford, Oreg.;

Woodbury, Union City, Hoboken, and Newark, N. J.; Wichita Falls and Denison, Tex.; Asheville, Salisbury, and North Wilkesboro, N. C.; St. Paul, Minn.; Fargo, N. Dak.; Meadville, Lewistown, Erie, and Reading, Pa.; Norwich and Waterbury, Conn.; Baton Rouge, La.; Elkins, W. Va.; Enid, Okla.; Yakima and Spokane, Wash.; Caldwell, Idaho; Butte, Mont.; Fort Dodge, Dubuque, and Sioux City, Iowa; Columbus, Lima, Cambridge, Portsmouth, and Lorain, Ohio; Anderson, Columbia, and Greenwood, S. C.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Athens and Columbus, Ga.; Coffeyville, Kans.; La Crosse and Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.; Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Lockport and Troy, N. Y.; Miami, Fla.; West Frankfort and Du Quoin, Ill.; Nashua, N. H.; and Pine Bluff, Ark.

It was also alleged in the libels that the drugs had been shipped between the approximate dates of March 8, 1944, and February 15, 1945, by the Colusa Remedy Co., from Los Angeles, Calif.; and that the circulars, which were shipped, in some instances, with the drugs and, in other instances, before or after the drugs had been shipped, accompanied the drugs when they were introduced into and while they were in interstate commerce.

The bottle labels and boxes bore the statement: "Natural Unrefined Petroleum Oil." Examination of samples of the products disclosed the composition to be as stated.

The drugs were alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the circulars and the pictures of a man's back, two hands, and a leg before and after treatment were false and misleading, since the statements and pictures represented and suggested that the drugs would be efficacious in the treatment of psoriasis, eczema, leg ulcers, itch, and athlete's foot. When used alone or in combination with each other, they would not be efficacious for such conditions.

Between August 11, 1944, and May 22, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and portions of the products and circulars were ordered delivered to the Food and Drug Administration, and the remainder were ordered destroyed.

1385. Misbranding of Marvel Herb Tea. U. S. v. 138 Packages and 447 Packages of Marvel Herb Tea. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.
(F. D. C. No. 12330. Sample No. 76998-F.)

On May 6, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 138 3-ounce packages and 447 7-ounce packages of the above-named product at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 7, 1943, from Pittsburgh, Pa., by the Marvel Products Co., Inc.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statement on the packages, "Minimum weight of contents 3 ounces [or "7 ounces"] when packed," was false and misleading as applied to the article, which was short-weight; and (2) in that its label failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of contents.

On July 10, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1386. Misbranding of Munyon's Paw Paw Tonic. U. S. v. 60 Packages of Munyon's Paw Paw Tonic. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.
(F. D. C. No. 12137. Sample No. 52843-F.)

On April 4, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 60 packages of the above-named product at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 30, 1943, by Phoenix Preparations, from Scranton, Pa.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of water, extracts of plant drugs, including strychnine and an emodin-bearing drug, together with a trace of an iron compound.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling were false and misleading since the article contained no ingredients which would be effective in producing the results claimed. These statements represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the treatment of dyspepsia, indigestion, dizziness, poor circulation, sleeplessness, nervousness, constipation, weakness, general debility, all stomach troubles, loss of vitality, liver and blood ailments, catarrh, kidney and rheumatic complaints, syphilis, and weak heart. The labeling further represented and suggested that the article would dissolve albumen; that it would tone the stomach, liver, and nerves; that it would build nerves and muscles; that it would build up the system when suffering from catarrh; that it would aid body strength and mental force; that it would furnish good, rich blood; that it would give life and snap to the overworked and rundown, and make old folks feel strong; that it would drive out